sketch the main features of the changes which have taken place during the last two centuries. The latter part of the book is concerned with the aristocrat of to-day; separate chapters are devoted to various aspects of the preparation for life which is the lot of the aristocratic classes at the present time.

Taken as a whole, the book is a severe indictment of the aristocracy. It would require a long discussion in order to attempt to estimate the validity of the author's criticism. One problem, however, is likely to suggest itself to readers of this journal. In so far as Mr. Ponsonby's criticisms are justified, how far is it likely that a similar state of things would come about however good the material might be of which the aristocratic class is composed? In other words, how far are the influences which surround the members of this class responsible for that with which fault is found? And we should probably wish to go further and ask how far these surroundings could be improved and how far they are apparently inevitable. Mr. Ponsonby has a very poor opinion of the training which the children of this class receive; such defects, however, can be remedied. What cannot be remedied is the fact that the incentive to effort, the absence of which is the inevitable consequence of assured position and of wealth, seems inevitably to be lacking from the surroundings of a privileged class. And we are tempted to wonder whether, however excellent the material might be, similar defects must not always become apparent. A. M. CARR-SAUNDERS.

**Horsley,** J. W., M.A., Vicar of Detling; Hon. Canon of Southwark; late and last Chaplain of Clerkenwell Prison. *How Criminals are Made and Prevented.* London. Fisher Unwin; 1913; price 7s. 6d. net; pp. 299.

THE very title of Canon Horsley's volume proclaims a breezy optimism of outlook which is not too frequent in the literature of criminology, and which appears doubly remarkable when it is borne in mind that the author's views, in so far as they are the result of experience and not simply the expression of an exuberant temperament, are founded, as he reminds us, on the retrospect of forty years in London, "spent in and for the prison, the workhouse, and the slum." Nor do the contents of the book belie the suggestion of its cover. It does not pretend, of course, to be in any way a scientific treatise of the subject with which it deals; it does not enter into subtleties of argument and speculation, nor does it oppress the reader with catalogues of facts, and though a few statistics are scattered through its pages, it is clear that they are introduced rather as concessions to custom than from any exaggerated belief in their evidential value. The interest of the book does not lie in fact in the positive data which it adduces, but in its general effect as conveying the impressions left on an acute and active mind after many years' experience of the seamy side of modern urban life. Such impressions are apt, of course, to be very much coloured by temperament, and this has to some extent been the case with Canon Horsley. But even when due allowance has been made for this influence, the judgment of so shrewd and so experienced an observer must necessarily carry much weight. His work may, therefore, do good service in reminding us of the truth that with criminality, as with other complex social problems, we must take account of environment as well as of native tendency; we need not, for all that, accept the view, which this book seems sometimes to suggest, that the race of human pigs will entirely disappear with the abolition of styes. However, even those who disagree most intensely with Canon Horsley's opinions will be grateful to him for a stimulating and entertaining, if somewhat discursive, work.

W. C. S.